



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

well-known advocates of the movement. Of Miss Thomas' "disquiet" he says, "The fault, as I see it, that is to be found with her kind of unrest is that it overvalues independence for women, overvalues the wage-earning, untrammelled career, and undervalues the career that goes with marriage and domestic life." The fallacy in the "agitation of Mrs. Belmont" is that "she thinks that when women get the vote they are going to be different." In the "admirable Miss Addams," the author finds much to admire and approve, but considers the connection she makes between the ends for which she is working and women's votes entirely speculative. He also very justly criticizes the opinions of Miss Milholland on the sex question, especially her plea for the liberation of women if that is to mean, as she implies, lowering the sex standard of women to that of men.

A single instance will suffice to show the author's own lack of grasp of social situations. Speaking of Beveridge's federal child-labor law, prohibiting the interstate shipment of goods made illegally by child-labor, he says, "Miss Addams seems to have approved that bill (which to me seems scandalous), as did most of the social workers. State rights and the fabric of government seem to be nothing to her, and even parental and family rights seem to be very little. . . ."

FRANCES FENTON BERNARD

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

The Making of a Town. By FRANK L. McVEY. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1913. Pp. 221. \$1.00.

There is such a great need for literature on that community in American life between the large cities and the open rural districts that it was hoped *The Making of a Town* would help supply that need for the "town problem." In the light of that hope the book is a disappointment. It has little value to the specialist. It may help arouse the citizens of the towns to their responsibilities. The expressed purpose of the author is to "bring to light some of the more essential features of town growth and the need of careful planning."

SCOTT E. W. BEDFORD

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO